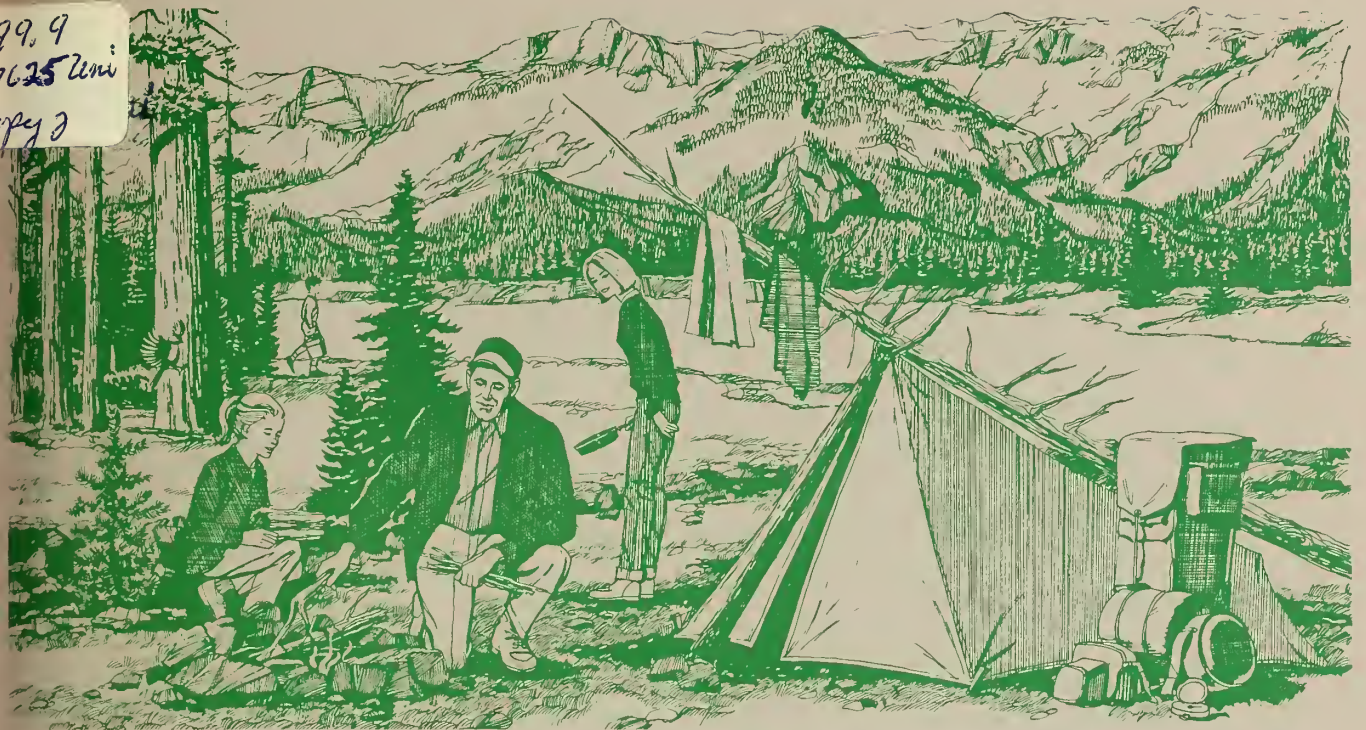


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THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS IN THREE STYLES OF FAMILY CAMPING

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Introduction

Governmental agencies and private developers have tried vigorously during the past decade to accommodate the burgeoning numbers of forest campers. The U.S. Forest Service alone spent \$28 million in fiscal year 1966 for recreation management. Much of that was spent on campground development and maintenance.

Suitable and attractive places for camping on government forest land along well-traveled roads generally require construction and maintenance of facilities to accommodate the intensive camping demand stimulated by easy access. Such facilities serve two general purposes: (1) they protect the people from one another and (2) they protect the sites so that they remain reasonably pleasant for future users. Back-country camping, on the other hand, may need only minimum facility development, but it does require maintenance that is made expensive by the lack of ready access inherent in the term "back country." Another cost of back-country camping results from the acreages often necessarily removed from timber harvesting opportunities. Thus, provision of camping opportunities tends to be expensive whether the costs stem from (1) facility development and maintenance or (2) forgone timber harvest opportunities associated with allocation of back country to camping and related recreation activities.

Where large costs are involved, administrators are challenged to use moneys wisely to provide for balance in opportunities provided and to invest wisely in facilities that will meet or, preferably, anticipate needs and demands. For sound planning, research is needed to assess (1) who is making specific demands today, (2) what the processes are that helped shape the demands being made, and (3) what demands those processes are likely to lead to in the immediate and distant future. No one study can provide all the answers, but, hopefully, each study done can contribute significantly to understanding part of the overall complexity and can serve as a partial groundwork for new studies that reach for a yet higher level of understanding.

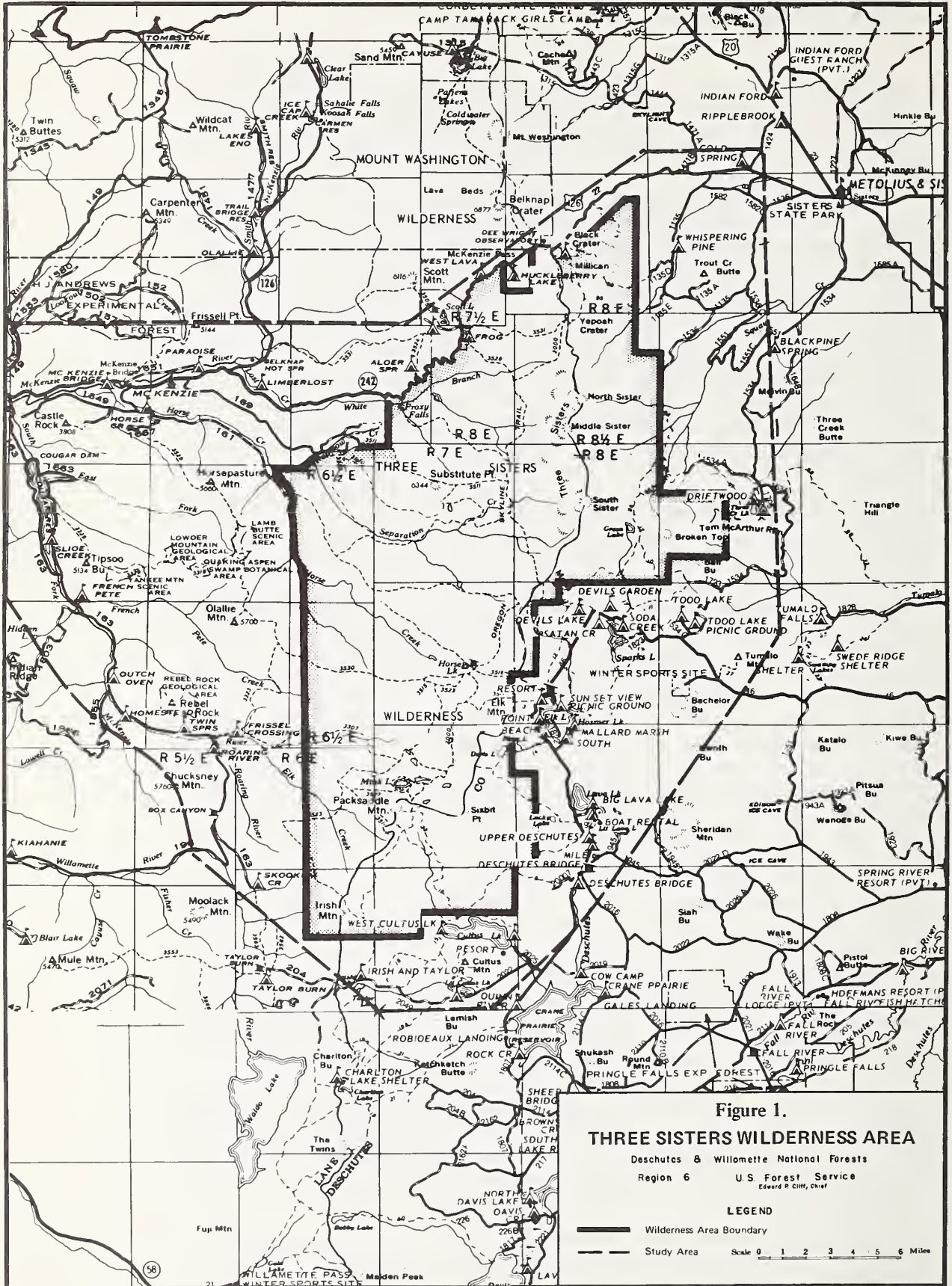
The primary objective of this report is to present findings from research that compared three types of campers on selected social characteristics and on attitudes toward a few elements of the camping environment. Campers compared are easy-access-only (roadside) campers, remote-only (back-country or wilderness) campers, and campers who do both kinds of camping (combination campers). A secondary objective is to note significant differences between campers as a whole and the general population.

Findings are reported on the kinds of families who go camping, the influence of childhood experiences in the outdoors upon adult selection of forest activities, the economic position of camping families, and some of the attitudes different user groups have toward one another and toward campsite spacings.

The findings are selected from a 1962 study of campers in the Three Sisters and Lake of the Woods areas in Oregon. Because of the heterogeneity of interests that seems to exist between recreationists found in various types of areas, it would be hazardous to generalize far beyond the camper population found in the forested mountains of Oregon, Washington, and northern California.

Emphasis in this report is upon the less obvious but significant differences between camping groups. In pointing out those differences, much additional data is necessarily presented for analysis and interpretation which is further discussed elsewhere.¹ Preliminary to reporting the findings, the study areas and research methods are described for fuller understanding of the validity and scope of the study results.

¹For further details see: Burch, William R., Jr. *Nature as symbol and expression in American social life: A sociological exploration*. 1964. (Unpublished Ph.D. thesis on file at Univ. Minn.)



The study areas

The Three Sisters Wilderness Area, Oregon, and adjacent National Forest lands were the principal spatial settings for the 1962 study of family campers (figs. 1 and 2). This total area will be referred to as the Three Sisters area.

The Three Sisters area is close to the population centers of the State, being within 6 hours' driving time from Portland, Salem, and Eugene-Springfield. The area is administered by two National Forests, the Willamette on the west side and the Deschutes on the east side of the Cascade Range. This wilderness area contains 196,708 acres accessible only to the hiker or horseback rider. In the surrounding territory, there are numerous roadside campgrounds of varied accessibility and attractions. The area is rich in recreational opportunities, from trout fishing in streams and lakes to the study of recent volcanism and living glaciers.

The other setting included in the study was Lake of the Woods area in the Winema National Forest in southern Oregon. Adjacent to Lake of



Figure 2. — The two study areas are located along the crest of the Oregon Cascades.

the Woods is the Mountain Lakes Wild Area.² The study sample included campers from the Mountain Lakes Wild Area and the two campgrounds at Lake of the Woods that were open in 1962.

Extension of the study to the Lake of the Woods area permitted sampling more potential variation among campers, since campers were included from another population center and additional campers were added from another location where water skiing predominated.³

The Lake of the Woods area is within 1 hour's driving time from Medford and Klamath Falls. The principal attraction is the large mountain lake. The Mountain Lakes Wilderness Area is 2 miles east of Lake of the Woods and includes 23,100 acres of high country accessible only by trail. The scenic attractions and recreation opportunities for this total area are much less varied and less spectacular than those of the Three Sisters area.

In total, the study areas offered an excellent assortment of attractions for the varieties of Pacific Northwest families who camp in the mountains.

²Renamed "Mountain Lakes Wilderness Area" under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

³The Three Sisters area had only one water skiing location, Big Cultus Lake.

Research methods

We selected the study areas to obtain a wide range of variation in mountain campers, since we wished to explore a wide range of responses to certain questions of interest in the study. Consistent with this intent, we used a mailed questionnaire to obtain responses from a maximum number of campers with minimum disturbance to their forest visits.

The use of questionnaires required a list of names which would be representative of the different types of camping found in the area. To collect the most representative sample at a minimum cost, three sources were used for obtaining names and addresses — short campground interviews, licenses of autos in campgrounds, and a system of registration stations which ringed the wilderness areas. The nature of these sources will be described below.

A series of interview travel routes permitted the sampling of a wide range of auto campgrounds adjacent to the Three Sisters Wilderness Area and two campgrounds in the Lake of the Woods area. The interviewer stopped at each campground on a predetermined route and interviewed all available family camping groups. When a campsite was occupied but no one was present for interviewing, the available auto license, if any, was recorded. There were two interviewing periods — August 8 to 16 and August 21 to 29. In addition to 282 family camping groups interviewed, auto licenses brought another 82 names. Information from unmanned registration stations located at the heads of all entry trails into the wilderness areas was sorted to collect 633 names. Included on the list from wilderness

registers were all persons likely to be family heads who camped overnight or longer in the wilderness areas. The register information had been collected throughout the entire 1962 summer camping season; most groups had registered during July and August. These procedures provided 997 usable names and addresses.

On December 31, 1962, a detailed questionnaire (see "Appendix" for relevant excerpts) with an explanatory cover letter was sent out. Two followup notices brought an 89.7-percent return. This was an outstanding response to a mailed questionnaire, especially one that was seven pages long with many essay-type questions. A random-sample telephone check of nonrespondents indicated no distinct pattern of nonresponse; therefore, those who returned the questionnaire were assumed to be representative of the total sample.

Of the returns, 740 represented family camping groups who stayed overnight or longer in the forest. All analyses in this report are based upon these 740 returns.

Responding family groups were classed into three camping styles — easy access, combination, and remote — on the basis of their camping patterns over the preceding 5 years. Those who had camped *only* in auto campgrounds were classed as easy-access campers ($n=254$). Those who had camped overnight one or more times in an auto campground and one or more times in a roadless area were classed as combination campers ($n=424$). Those who had camped *only* in roadless areas were classed as remote campers ($n=62$). Table 1 indicates the sample source of these three groups.

Table 1. — Number and percent of family campers, by sample source and camping style

Sample source	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Trail registration	29 ¹	11.4	341	80.4	61	98.3	431	58.24
Campground interviews	176	69.3	69	16.3	1 ²	1.7	246	33.24
Auto licenses	48	18.9	12	2.8	0	—	60	8.11
Unidentifiable	1	.4	2	.5	0	—	3	.41
Total	254	100.0	424	100.0	62	100.0	740	100.00

¹ Close examination of the data revealed that most of these persons had erroneously registered as overnight wilderness campers when they made a day hiking trip into the wilderness from their roadside camp.

² The cause of this anomaly could not be determined. Cross-checking of the questionnaire items led to the conclusion that this respondent was clearly a remote camper.

We were surprised to discover that, though 58 percent of the sample was obtained from trail registrations of overnight wilderness campers, the total sample included only 8.4 percent who were remote-only campers. By contrast, 34.3 percent were easy-access-only campers. But, in the sample, by far the largest number combined camping styles. The percentage distribution could be expected to shift markedly with a different scheme for obtaining the sample (the effects of the unreliability of these percentages are nullified in the analyses by the statistical test used), but the point demonstrated is that most persons who camp in wilderness areas also sometimes camp in roadside camps. Conversely, many persons who were contacted in roadside campgrounds sometimes camp in roadless areas. Both remote-only and easy-access-only campers were in the minority among the campers sampled; a majority did both. It would be interesting to explore this further among campers contacted near the coast or further from the immediate vicinity of a back-country area.

In general, the sample represents campers residing in Oregon. In this sample, 87.5 percent of combination campers, 95.1 percent of remote campers, and 87.6 percent of the easy-access campers resided in the State at the time they completed the questionnaire. This allowed defensible comparisons of the sample with the census characteristics of the State's general population.

A brief explanation of the method of statistical analysis and its interpretation is sketched for those who are unfamiliar with the technique used.⁴ The chi-square method was used to test whether or not the observed departures of frequencies between independent sample groups were significantly different from those frequencies exactly proportionate to the total number in the studied categories and sample groups. In this study, a difference was considered significant or real if as large or larger departures from the expected numbers could have occurred from chance sampling fluctuations not more than 5 percent of the time (0.05 significance level).

Only if a significant difference occurred could the sample groups be interpreted as different from one another on the items compared. This method of analysis and interpretation avoids the error of overlooking the effect of sample size upon the reliability of the percentages that could be calculated for sample groups.

The difference of actual from expected proportionate frequency that occurred in each cell contributed some quantity to the total chi-square for the overall comparison. If the total chi-square indicated significance between groups (via tabled values of specific probabilities of significance for data tables of specific sizes), cell contributions were interpreted as indicators of the specific categories in which each sample group was most likely to be different from the other group or groups.

The preceding discussion of the study areas and the research procedures provides a basis for evaluating the following sections. When relevant census data are available, the total sample of family campers is compared with the general State population, and then the three styles of camping are compared with one another. Information on the size of camping families, the ages of children, and the ages of parents is presented first.

⁴For a fuller discussion of the use of chi-square see "Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences," by Sidney Siegel (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1956), pp. 104-111 and 175-179, or any standard intermediate statistics book.

Family size and ages of children and parents

It is generally assumed that camping is a family activity, but there has been little factual evidence about what types of families camp. Nor has there been much information about importance of family size and ages of children and parents in shaping their particular style of camping. This section provides some preliminary answers to these questions.

The data in table 2 reveal that the sample camping families have a significantly different distribution of number of children in a family than does Oregon's censused population. Among the campers were fewer childless families (chi-square contribution: 10.14) and more families with two or three children (chi-square contribution: 12.47).

Between sample groups following different camping styles, there were no significant differences in number of children in a family.

This suggests that, though presence or absence of children may be an important factor in encouraging a family to camp, it is a relatively unimportant factor in encouraging a family to select a particular camping style. In short, here is some evidence that children are associated with the selection of camping as a family activity; however, the number of children in a family has little influence upon a family's style of camping.

The data indicate neither whether children in a family were always taken camping nor what the basis for the association might be. Consequently, at this point, findings must be interpreted cautiously — for example, the data do not indicate that parents camped to get their children into the forest for education or that the expense of children left them too poor to afford better accommodations.

Though family size may not be an important shaper of camping style, the data in tables 3 and 4 suggest that the relative age of the children may be a very influential factor. These tables show significant associations between the ages of campers' children and variations in camping style (chi-squares: 20.34 and 30.75 with 10 degrees of freedom). The information for both the youngest and oldest child indicates that combination (and perhaps remote) campers are overrepresented and easy-access campers underrepresented among those campers with children in the 1- to 4-year-age range. It appears that parents who have children between 1 and 4 years old are more likely to be back-country campers, at least part of the time, rather than easy-access campers exclusively. The reverse seems true for campers with 5- to 14-year-old children. These campers are more likely to be easy-access campers than remote campers. Remote campers are overrepresented among families with children over age 21 and among those with no children.

A hypothesis suggested by the data is as follows: Campers without children are most likely to be remote campers. As families begin to rear children, they are likely to modify their camping style to do both back-country and roadside camping. During the period when their children are between 5 and 14 years old, families are most likely to do only roadside camping, but as their children mature and leave home, the parents again seek out remote-only camping experiences.

This is not to suggest that families with particular ages of children do not participate in one or another camping style. Each camping style attracts families within each category of children's ages and number of children. Nonetheless, evidence has been presented that tendencies exist for camping activities to be associated with these factors.

Table 2. — Number of families expected and actually observed, by camping style and number of children in family

Number of children in a family	Camping style										All Oregon families ¹
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total				
	Number observed	Number expected ²	Number observed	Number expected ²	Number observed	Number expected ²	Number observed	Percent observed	Number expected ³	Percent observed	
0	31	34	56	58	11	7	98	13.9	262	36.9	
1	30	29	47	49	8	7	85	12.0	132	18.6	
2-3	132	128	219	219	25	29	376	52.9	212	29.9	
4 and above	49	51	91	88	11	12	151	21.1	104	14.6	
Total responding	242	242	413	414	55	55	710	100.0	710	100.0	
No response	4	--	5	--	3	--	12	--	--	--	
Unable to determine	8	--	5	--	4	--	17	--	--	--	
Total questioned	254	--	423 ⁴	--	62	--	739	--	--	--	

Note: In the comparison of campers with all Oregon families, chi-square 26.40, 3 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$. In the comparison of camping styles, chi-square = 3.75, 6 degrees of freedom, $0.80 > p > 0.70$.

¹ Based on table 110, page 39-215, of U.S. Census of Population, "Oregon Detailed Characteristics." U.S. Bureau of the Census PC(1)-39D. 1960.

² This is the number of families expected, proportionate to the total number in each camping style and in each family size for the entire sample. Numbers expected were calculated by multiplying total number observed in the row by total number observed in the column and dividing by the total sample number, for each row-column intersecting cell.

³ This is the number expected if the sample had been distributed precisely the same as all Oregon families.

⁴ One returned questionnaire was missing this page.

Table 3. – Number of families expected and actually observed, by style of camping and age of youngest child

Age of youngest child (years)	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
1-4	49	66 ¹	126	112	18	15	193	27.3
5-9	68	58	96	99	6	13 ¹	170	24.0
10-14	51	44	70	75	8	10	129	18.3
15-20	24	23	40	40	4	5	68	9.6
21 and over	19	17	23	28	7	4 ¹	49	6.9
No children	31	34	56	57	11	7 ¹	98	13.9
Total responding	242	242	411	411	54	54	707	100.0
No response	12	---	12	---	8	---	32	---
Total questioned	254	---	423 ²	---	62	---	739	---

Note: Chi-square = 20.34, 10 degrees of freedom, $0.05 > p > 0.02$.

¹Cell contributed 2.00 or more to total chi-square.

²One returned questionnaire was missing the relevant page.

Table 4. – Number of families expected and actually observed, by style, of camping and age of oldest child

Age of oldest child (years)	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
1-4	10	24 ¹	52	41 ¹	8	5	70	9.9
5-9	36	35	61	59	5	8	102	14.5
10-14	72	58 ¹	92	99	6	13 ¹	170	24.0
15-20	55	58	104	99	11	13	170	24.0
21 and over	38	33	46	56	13	8 ¹	97	13.7
No children	31	34	56	57	11	7 ¹	98	13.9
Total responding	242	242	411	411	54	54	707	100.0
No response	12	---	12	---	8	---	32	---
Total questioned	254	---	423 ²	---	62	---	739	---

Note: Chi-square = 30.75, 10 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$

¹Cell contributed 2.00 or more to total chi-square.

²One returned questionnaire was missing the relevant page.

Table 5. — Number of married males expected and observed, by camping style and distribution in the State of Oregon, by age group

Age group (years)	Camping style										All married males in Oregon ¹
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total				
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed	Number expected	Percent observed	
14-25	6	14 ²	30	24	5	3	41	5.6	54 ²	7.4	
26-29	17	24 ²	47	41	7	6	71	9.7	52 ²	7.1	
30-44	121	126	221	209	23	30	365	49.9	251 ³	34.3	
45-64	85	77	113	128	26	19 ²	224	30.7	273 ²	37.3	
65 and over	22	10 ³	8	17 ²	0	3 ²	30	4.1	101 ³	13.9	
Total responding	251	251	419	419	61	61	731	100.0	731	100.0	
No response	3	---	4	---	1	---	8	---	---	---	
Total questioned	254	---	423 ⁴	---	62	---	739	---	---	---	

Note: Chi-square comparing campers with Oregon population: 120.54, 4 degrees of freedom, 0.001 > p.

Chi-square comparing campers by style = 40.34, 8 degrees of freedom, 0.001 > p.

¹ Percentages are computed from data in table 105, pp. 39-199, of U.S. Census of Population, "Oregon Detailed Characteristics." U.S. Bureau of the Census PC(1)-39D, 1960

² Cell contributed 2.00 or more to total chi-square.

³ Cell contributed 10.00 or more to total chi-square.

⁴ One returned questionnaire had the relevant page missing.

Table 6. — Number of married females expected and observed, by camping style and distribution in the State of Oregon, by age group

Age group (years)	Camping style								All married females in Oregon ¹	
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total			
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed		
14-25	8	22 ²	49	38 ²	8	5	65	9.1	91 ²	12.7
26-29	23	33 ²	64	56	10	8	97	13.5	60 ³	8.3
30-44	134	127	211	213	25	29	370	51.6	259 ³	36.1
45-64	67	57	85	95	12	13	164	22.9	242 ³	33.8
65 and over	15	7 ²	4	12 ²	2	2	21	2.9	65 ³	9.1
Total responding	247	246	413	414	57	57	717	100.0	717	100.0
No response	7	---	8	---	5	---	20	---	---	---
Total questioned	254	---	421 ⁴	---	62	---	737	---	---	---

Note: Chi-square comparing with Oregon population: 132.74, 4 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$.

Chi-square comparing campers by style: 36.87, 8 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$.

¹Percentages are computed from data in table 105, pp. 39-199, of U.S. Census of Population, "Oregon Detailed Characteristics." U.S. Bureau of the Census PC(1)-39D, 1960.

²Cell contributed 2.00 or more to total chi-square.

³Cell contributed 10.00 or more to total chi-square.

⁴One returned questionnaire had this page missing, and the spouses of two respondents had recently died.

The age distributions of the husbands and wives also reveal some interesting patterns. As table 5 indicates, married males aged 65 or over are most underrepresented in the sample of campers, compared with the Oregon population. Only slightly more than 4 percent of the campers are 65 or over, though nearly 14 percent of the State's married males are in this age bracket. Married males in the age range 30 to 44 are most overrepresented in the sample of campers. About 50 percent of the married male campers are in this age range, compared to only about 34 percent of the State's married male population.

The distribution of the wives' ages (table 6) is similar to that of their husbands', though the trend is for the wives to be slightly younger than their husbands, as expected. Married females are overrepresented in the sample of campers in the age range 26 to 44 and most underrepresented in the ages 45 and over, compared with the Oregon population of married females.

Further, when we compare parents by the different camping styles, we find that age is significantly associated with a particular camping style. Campers aged 65 or over are overrepresented and campers in the ages under 30 are underrepresented in the easy-access camper group. Campers aged 25 or under tend to be overrepresented and those in the ages 65 or above underrepresented in the combination camper group. Married males aged 65 or over are underrepresented among the remote campers; however, of most interest is the evidence that married males aged 45 to 64 are overrepresented.

In general, it appears that more middle-aged persons (ages 26 to 44) go camping in the mountains of Oregon than is to be expected from the age distribution in the entire Oregon population. Conversely, persons over 65 do not occur in the camping population as often as in the general State population. This pattern may reflect the apparently obvious — persons advanced in age do not participate as much as younger persons in more vigorous activities. Such a pattern is further evidenced in the greater tendency for campers aged 65 or over to be easy-access campers. Not to be overlooked, however, are the data showing that some of the campers aged 65 or over still camped in back-country areas some of the time, and two married female campers aged 65 or over camped only in remote areas.

The data suggests an interesting question: Why are middle-aged persons overrepresented, compared with the State population, rather than young married persons? Contrary to common expectations, the younger married persons seem likely to be underrepresented. The answer to this question may be related to the preceding data on the number of children that campers had: Persons with no children are proportionately underrepresented among campers, and younger married persons are more likely to have no children.

Among the campers, persons under age 30 were not as likely to be easy-access campers as they were to be combination or remote campers. More surprising was the finding that more campers than proportionately expected between the ages of 45 and 64 camped only in remote areas. It appears that the style of camping that one adopts is not a simple linear function of age upon the degree of rigor inherent in particular camping styles. But the number and ages of campers' children, if any, are related to choice of camping style, as are other variables yet to be discussed.

Present place of residence, childhood residence, and childhood experiences in nature

The preceding discussion indicated that the patterns of age and family size associated with a particular camping style are considerably more complex than anticipated. Some other favorite theories of recreation behavior are also confounded when confronted with the empirical complexities.

Two prevailing, though somewhat contradictory, theories have been used to explain why people participate in given forms of recreation behavior. These might be called, for lack of better terms, the "familiarity" theory and the "new experience" theory. The former assumes that people seek out leisure experiences which are similar to their everyday life; the latter assumes that in their leisure choices people attempt to escape their everyday lives via sharply contrasting and new experiences. The familiarity theory, for example, would predict that rural residents would be more likely to spend their leisure time in rural sports such as hunting and camping. On the other hand, the new experience theory would predict that rural residents would attempt escaping to urban "sports" such as shopping or the movies. However, neither theory considers the effect of childhood experiences upon present behavior.

Perhaps an important element in motivating urban residents to seek camping in their free time would be the experiences they had in childhood — those who now live in the city but grew up in rural areas would be the most likely candidates for camping. Another factor that might be important is the kind of camping experiences a person had in his early years, particularly the age when close contact was first made with natural outdoor settings. Also, perhaps the earlier and the more intense the contact with nature, the more likely the present urbanite would seek the pleasures of the forests and mountains. These ideas were tested with the study data.

Table 7 indicates that rural residents have little interest in spending their leisure time in forest camping. Almost 34 percent of Oregon residents live in rural areas, yet only about 8 percent of the sample of campers live in rural places. The distribution suggests that city dwellers are more likely to be forest campers than are rural residents. But the data also suggests that suburbanites are underrepresented among campers.

Although fewer rural residents go camping, those who do are overrepresented among the remote campers. But small-town residents who occurred in the sample were overrepresented among the easy-access campers, as were the suburbanites in the sample. Suburban areas and small towns might be considered similar living environments; thus, a similar relationship to style of camping seems reasonable. But what is the difference between small-town living and rural living that might be associated with the tendency to choose opposite camping styles? An answer is not immediately apparent. Campers from small or large cities were as likely to choose one camping style as another.

Table 8 indicates that almost 56 percent of the husbands spent their early years in a rural setting or small town. Table 9 indicates that almost 51 percent of the wives spent their formative years in a rural setting or small town. Table 10 indicates that almost 43 percent of the camping

Table 7. — Number of families expected and observed, by size of home community and camping style

Size of location of present residence	Camping style										Oregon population ¹
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total				
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed	Number expected		
Rural (1,000 and below)	17	19	30	33	10	5 ²	57	7.7	248 ³	33.6	
Small town (1,001-5,000)	37	27 ²	33	44	7	6	77	10.5	65	8.9	
Small city (5,001-50,000)	78	91	162	153	26	22	266	36.1	132 ³	17.9	
Large city (50,001 or more)	84	93	170	154	16	23	270	36.6	177 ²	24.0	
Suburban (Within 15 miles of large city)	37	23 ²	27	38	3	6	67	9.1	115 ²	15.6	
Total usable	253	253	422	422	62	62	737	100.0	737	100.0	
Unidentifiable	1	---	2	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	
Total responding	254	---	424	---	62	---	740	---	---	---	

Note: In the comparison of campers with Oregon population, chi-square = 354.24, 4 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$.
 In the comparison of camping styles, chi-square = 33.08, 8 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$.

¹Based on table 2, page 39-11, of U.S. Census of Population, Oregon Number of Inhabitants, U.S. Bureau of the Census PC(1)-39A, 1960.

²Cell contributed 4.00 or more to total chi-square.

³Cell contributed 100 or more to total chi-square.

Table 8. – Number of husbands expected and observed, by kind of home community before age 18 and camping style

Kind of home community before age 18	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
Rural	71	77	134	130	21	19	226	30.9
Small town	66	62	106	104	9	15	181	24.8
Small city	50	51	84	86	15	12	149	20.4
Large city	49	45	69	77	15	11	133	18.2
Suburban	13	14	28	24	1	4	42	5.7
Total responding	249	249	421	421	61	61	731	100.0
No response	5	---	3	---	1	---	9	---
Total questioned	254	---	424	---	62	---	740	---

Note: Chi-square = 9.93, 8 degrees of freedom, $0.30 > p > 0.20$.

Table 9. – Number of wives expected and observed, by kind of home community before age 18 and by camping style

Kind of home community before age 18	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
Rural	55	57	100	98	14	14	169	23.5
Small town	66	66	116	115	15	16	197	27.3
Small city	51	49	79	84	14	11	144	20.0
Large city	52	56	101	97	14	14	167	23.2
Suburban	19	15	23	25	1	3	43	6.0
Total responding	243	243	419	419	58	58	720	100.0
No response	11	---	5	---	4	---	20	---
Total questioned	254	---	424	---	62	---	740	---

Note: Chi-square = 4.38, 8 degrees of freedom, $0.90 > p > 0.80$.

Table 10. – Number of husbands expected and observed, by residence location shifts from childhood to present time, and by camping style

Shift of residence location	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
Rural to urban ¹	97	106	194	179	20	26	311	42.8
Urban to rural	12	13	22	21	3	3	37	5.1
Rural to rural	40	33	46	55	10	8	96	13.2
Urban to urban	99	96	156	163	28	24	282	38.9
Total	248	248	418	418	61	61	727	100.0
No response	6	---	6	---	1	---	13	---
Total questioned	254	---	424	---	62	---	740	---

Note: Chi-square = 8.04, 6 degrees of freedom, $0.30 > p > 0.20$.

¹“Rural” includes all communities 5,000 population or less. “Urban” includes all communities 5,001 population or more.

Table 11. – Number of respondents expected and observed, by age of first enjoyment of out-of-doors and by camping style

Age (years)	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
6 or under	101	104	192	188	26	27	319	45.2
7 – 12	99	105	192	189	29	26	320	45.3
13 – 18	8	11	25	19	0	3	33	4.7
19 or over	23	11 ¹	7	20 ¹	4	3	34	4.8
Total responding	231	231	416	416	59	59	706	100.0
No response	23	---	8	---	3	---	34	---
Total questioned	254	---	424	---	62	---	740	---

Note: Chi-square = 28.53, 6 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$.

¹Cell contribution is 4.00 or more to total chi-square.

Table 12. – Number of husbands expected and observed, by hiking frequency with parents and by camping style

Hiking frequency with parents	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
Never	121	98 ¹	183	200	21	27	325	54.8
Occasionally	43	53	117	109	17	15	177	29.9
Frequently	15	28 ¹	64	55	12	8	91	15.3
Total usable	179	179	364	364	50	50	593	100.0
Don't know	6	---	5	---	1	---	12	---
No response ²	69	---	55	---	11	---	135	---
Total questioned	254	---	424	---	62	---	740	---

Note: Chi-square = 20.42, 4 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$.

¹ Cell contribution is 4.00 or more to total chi-square.

² A large proportion of the "nonrespondents" did complete the question, for an "other" category. However, the "other" category includes too many varieties of outdoor experience to be useful for analytic purposes.

Table 13. – Number of husbands expected and observed, by auto-camping frequency with parents and by camping style

Auto-camping frequency with parents	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
Never	110	92 ¹	152	172	23	21	285	45.1
Occasionally	52	70 ¹	147	131	17	15	216	34.2
Frequently	42	42	83	79	6	10	131	20.7
Total usable	204	204	382	382	46	46	632	100.0
Don't know	5	---	5	---	0	---	10	---
No response ²	45	---	37	---	16	---	98	---
Total questioned	254	---	424	---	62	---	740	---

Note: Chi-square = 14.69, 4 degrees of freedom, $0.01 > p > 0.001$.

¹ Cell contribution is 3.00 or more to total chi-square.

² See footnote 2, Table 12.

husbands have moved from rural to urban areas, whereas about 39 percent are longtime urban residents. Though a majority of campers may be assumed to have experienced contact with nature early in life by their living in a rural setting or small town, childhood residence and specific camping styles are not significantly associated with one another. Other childhood experiences need exploration.

Table 11 indicates that about 90 percent of the sample of campers had experienced enjoyment of nature by the time they were 12 years old. Those persons that did not begin to enjoy the out-of-doors before age 19 were most likely to be easy-access campers and least likely to be combination campers.

When we consider childhood experience of hiking or auto camping with parents, we discover another significant association with camping style (tables 12 and 13). Persons in the sample with childhood hiking experience are more likely now to be remote or combination campers rather than easy-access campers. But persons in the sample with childhood auto camping experience are not now more likely to be easy-access campers — instead, they tend to be combination or remote campers. The easy-access campers are most likely to be persons without either hiking or auto camping experience as children with their parents.

Therefore, it appears that remote campers tend to continue in the patterns learned in childhood. Combination campers are most likely persons who are continuing childhood patterns or who have shifted from a childhood auto camping pattern to a more primitive camping style. Easy-access campers are most likely to be persons with no childhood experience in hiking, camping, or other enjoyment of the out-of-doors.

In summary, it appears that people neither seek out leisure experiences similar to their present everyday activities, nor do they escape to activities in sharp contrast with their everyday lives. Rather, activities pleasantly familiar to a person in his childhood tend to attract his leisure-time attention as an adult. Furthermore, an adult with previous familiarity with the out-of-doors apparently prefers more challenging camping experiences, at least part of the time, than does the person new to the out-of-doors.

Although childhood experiences and present kind of home community are associated with camping style, childhood residence location does not appear to be. Apparently, kind of childhood community is not sufficient evidence of early contact with the out-of-doors for leisure activities.

Perhaps the present camping styles reflect attempts to retain the qualities of experience remembered from childhood years. If so, the present children of easy-access campers may very likely adopt a combination or remote camping style when they reach adulthood. The new experience for their parents now would be an old one for the children when they reach adulthood. Further, the old spots shared with their parents may be filling with new and inexperienced recruits whose presence tends to diminish the quality of experience as remembered.

The pattern suggested by these data is the flow of new and less experienced campers into the easy-access areas with the “old hands” feeling crowded and moving on to more challenging camping experiences. If such a pattern holds, then recreational planners may wish to insure that there are always ample primitive and near-primitive camping areas available for the former easy-access campers.

Family income, vacation time, educational attainment, and occupation

In addition to age, place of residence, and childhood experiences, it has often been assumed that family income and the husband's occupation and educational attainment are important factors in shaping one's leisure decisions. For example opponents of wilderness reservations argue that such reserves are unfair because only those people who have considerable time and/or money can attempt a wilderness trip.

Our sample of forest campers indicates that, similar to Robert Lucas's⁵ study of Minnesota campers, those families who camp tend to have higher incomes than the general population (chi-square=297, 4 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$). As table 14 indicates, about 69 percent of the campers sampled in our study have incomes between \$6,000 and \$14,999, whereas only about 44 percent of the State families have an income in this high a range. Of interest is the great similarity in income among the three camping styles; when compared to one another, the income distributions of the camping styles indicate no statistically significant difference. In short, remote, combination, and easy-access campers are about equally wealthy, that is, wilderness campers are not disproportionately more wealthy than roadside campers.

Closely associated with a family's level of income is the amount of vacation time available for the head of the household. We often hear that wilderness trips require more vacation time, a requirement which curtails the wilderness opportunity for much of the American population. However, table 15 indicates that campers with less than 1 week of vacation time are overrepresented among remote campers, and those with 3 weeks of vacation time are underrepresented. Campers with 4 or more weeks for vacation are as likely to be easy-access or combination campers as they are to be remote campers. In terms of absolute numbers, campers in the sample were most likely to have 2 weeks of vacation time, but those with 2 weeks of time were as likely to be easy-access as they were to be remote campers. In short, it seems that a shorter vacation time is not noticeably inhibitory for those who desire a wilderness trip, and remote campers are less, not more, likely to be persons with more vacation time.

It also appears that forest campers generally have a high level of educational attainment. As table 16 indicates, campers' educational levels are well above those of the general State population. Thirty-one percent of the male campers have completed 13 to 16 years of schooling, whereas only about 16 percent of the State's population has attained such a level. Almost 27 percent of the camper husbands have had post graduate work, compared with only about 5 percent of the State male adults. Comparisons of the educational attainment of the three camping styles suggest that combination campers have the highest educational attainments and easy-access campers the lowest.

⁵Lucas, Robert C. *Recreational use of the Quetico-Superior Area. Lake States Exp. Sta., U.S. Forest Serv. Res. Pap. LS-8, 50 pp., illus. 1964.*

Table 14. — Number of sampled families observed and expected, by annual family income before taxes and by style of camping

Annual family income (dollars)	Camping style								All Oregon families ¹	
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total			
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed		Number expected
3,000 and under	10	6	5	11	4	2	19	2.6	124	17.1
3,001 — 5,999	56	51	82	88	14	13	152	20.9	251	34.5
6,000 — 8,999	88	92	164	157	20	23	272	37.5	213	29.4
9,000 — 11,999	50	54	99	92	9	12	158	21.8	109	15.0
12,000 — 14,999	25	24	41	41	5	6	71	9.8	29	4.0
15,000 and more	16	18	29	31	9	5	54	7.4		
Total responding	245	245	420	420	61	61	726	100.0	726	100.0
No response	9	—	4	—	1	—	14	—	—	—
Total questioned	254	—	424	—	62	—	740	—	—	—

Note: Chi-square comparing total campers with Oregon population: 297.96, 4 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$. In the chi-square comparison of camping styles, chi-square = 15.13, 10 degrees of freedom, $0.20 > p > 0.10$.

¹ Based on table 65, p. 39–107, of U.S. Census of Population, "Oregon General Social and Economic Characteristics." U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC(1)—39C. 1960.

Table 15. – Number of sample families observed and expected, by length of vacation and style of camping

Vacation length (weeks)	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
Less than 1	6	8	11	13	6	2 ¹	23	3.2
1	26	23	40	40	3	6	69	9.5
2	111	109	176	184	32	26	319	43.9
3	59	62	112	103	9	15 ¹	180	24.7
4 or more	47	47	79	78	10	11	136	18.7
Total usable	249	249	418	418	60	60	727	100.0
Other	3	—	3	—	—	—	6	—
No response	2	—	3	—	2	—	7	—
Total questioned	254	—	424	—	62	—	740	—
Average time (weeks)	2.44	—	2.50	—	2.23	—	—	—

Note: Chi-square = 15.90, 8 degrees of freedom, $0.05 > p > 0.02$.

¹Cell contribution is 2.00 or more to total chi-square.

Closely associated with one's education is his occupational status; the higher the educational level, the more likely one is a professional or technical worker. Table 17 indicates that campers come from all occupational groupings, but they are more likely to be professional, technical, clerical, and sales workers and less likely to be managers, proprietors, factory operatives, laborers, and farmers. We can speculate that managers, proprietors, and farmers generally have little leisure time that permits camping and that factory workers and laborers are generally not attracted to camping as a leisure-time activity.

In comparing the occupational distributions between the three camping styles, we find that campers who are professional and technical persons are most likely to be combination campers and least likely to be easy-access campers. Campers who are lower manual workers are most likely to be among easy-access campers. Campers who are farmers are most likely to be remote campers, a finding that is consistent with the finding discussed earlier that when rural people do camp, they are overrepresented among remote campers. There is a general pattern of high-status occupations being overrepresented among combination campers and lower status occupations being overrepresented among easy-access campers. Among remote campers, no occupation except farming is proportionately overrepresented.

Table 16. — Number of husbands expected and observed, by education and camping style

Education completed (years)	Camping style										All Oregon males, age 25 or over ¹
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total				
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed	Number expected	Percent observed	
8 or less	27	16 ²	16	26 ²	3	4	46	6.4	257 ³	35.7	
9 — 12	107	88 ²	132	149	19	21	258	35.8	316 ²	43.9	
13 — 16	68	76	133	129	22	18	223	31.0	113 ³	15.7	
17 or more	44	66 ²	134	111 ²	15	16	193	26.8	34 ³	4.7	
Total responding	246	246	415	415	59	59	720	100.0	720	100.0	
No response	8	--	9	--	3	--	20	--	--	--	
Total questioned	254	--	424	--	62	--	740	--	--	--	

Note: In the comparison of campers and all Oregon males, chi-square = 1,034, 3 degrees of freedom, 0.001 > p.

In the chi-square comparison of camping styles, chi-square = 31.90, 6 degrees of freedom, 0.001 > p.

¹ Based on males, 25 or over. From table 103, p. 39-193, of U.S. Census of Population, "Oregon Detailed Characteristics," U. S. Bureau of the Census PC(1)-39D, 1960.

² Cell contribution is 3.00 or more to total chi-square.

³ Cell contribution is 100.00 or more to total chi-square.

Table 17. — Number of husbands observed and expected, by occupational status and style of camping

Occupational status	Camping style										All Oregon families ¹
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total				
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed	Number expected		
Professional and technical	51	72 ²	144	122 ²	16	17	211	30.3	74 ³	10.6	
Upper nonmanual (managers, proprietors)	18	22	42	39	7	6	67	9.6	97 ²	14.0	
Middle nonmanual (clerical, sales)	70	59	91	100	13	15	174	25.0	93 ³	13.3	
Middle manual (craftsmen, foremen)	50	46	74	77	10	11	134	19.2	141	20.2	
Lower manual (operatives, service, laborers)	45	32 ²	43	54	6	8	94	13.5	241 ³	34.6	
Farmers	3	6	8	10	6	1 ²	17	2.4	51	7.3	
Total usable	237	237	402	402	58	58	697	100.0	697	100.0	
Unemployed	1	--	0	--	0	--	1	--	--	--	
Student	1	--	15	--	3	--	19	--	--	--	
Retired	7	--	0	--	0	--	7	--	--	--	
No response	8	--	7	--	1	--	16	--	--	--	
Total questioned	254	--	424	--	62	--	740	--	--	--	

Note: In the comparison of campers with the Oregon population, chi-square = 446, 5 degrees of freedom, 0.001 > p.

In the comparison of camping styles, chi-square = 49.87, 10 degrees of freedom, 0.001 > p.

¹Based on table 112, p. 39-218, of U.S. Census of Population, "Oregon Detailed Characteristics," U.S. Bureau of the Census PC(1)-39D, 1960.

²Cell contribution is 3.00 or more to total chi-square.

³Cell contribution is 50.00 or more to total chi-square.

Our data on a camper's income, vacation time, education, and occupation suggest the need for modification of some widely held assumptions. Forest campers tend to overrepresent the higher income levels when they are compared with the State income distribution. However, there is no significant difference in income when the three camping styles are compared with one another. Remote campers are more likely to have less vacation time than combination or easy-access campers. Forest campers are more likely to have greater educational attainment than expected from the State figures, but combination campers are most likely to have higher educational attainment than persons in the other two camping styles. Forest campers are more likely to have white collar or skilled labor occupations than blue collar or unskilled occupations, with the latter occupational categories being considerably underrepresented in forest camping. Further, significantly more of the combination campers are likely to have professional occupations than are persons in the other two camping styles.

In total, our data have revealed a highly complex pattern of relationships between social characteristics and choice of camping as a leisure-time activity. Several commonly expressed assumptions about the social characteristics of wilderness campers have clearly been thrown into doubt by the data. When these assumptions have held for back-country campers, they have also applied to roadside campers. The data suggest that roadside camping and wilderness camping are complementary activities. A majority of persons in our sample did both during the previous 5 years. Also suggested is the strong possibility that campers tend to shift from one camping style to another during their life cycle and that today's younger roadside campers are likely to prefer back-country camping later in their lives.

Attitudes toward other recreationists and campsite locations

A final issue of importance for aiding forest recreation planning is the opinion response that different camping groups had about certain categories of recreationist and the location of campsites. This information suggests the necessity for planners to design recreation areas to keep certain incompatible user groups separate.

All campers were asked, "How many of the following, in groups of one or more, could you meet or pass in a day and still have an enjoyable experience?" The item included appropriate spaces for recording response to hikers, horsemen, trail scooters, and other campers. The responses to this question were coded as follows: If the respondent indicated that he desired to meet none of a particular category of recreationist, he was considered unfavorable toward such recreationists; those who could meet one to five of such recreationists were considered favorable in attitude; those who could meet six or more were considered very favorable; and those who indicated that it did not matter were counted as indifferent. Table 18 includes only the attitudes which the three camping groups had toward hikers, horsemen, and trail-scooter users.

Table 18. — Number of respondents observed and expected, by camping style and by answers to question "How many of the following could you meet and still have an enjoyable experience?"

Opinion about other recreationists	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
About hikers:								
Unfavorable	8	3 ¹	3	8 ¹	1	1	12	4.0
Favorable	16	24	62	61	15	8 ¹	93	31.3
Very favorable	33	38	108	98	9	14	150	50.5
Indifferent	19	11 ¹	21	27	2	4	42	14.2
Total responding	76	76	194	194	27	27	297	100.0
No number indicated	137	---	207	---	34	---	378	---
No response	41	---	22	---	1	---	64	---
Total questioned	254	---	423	---	62	---	739	---
About horsemen:								
Unfavorable	28	20 ¹	41	47	5	7	74	22.3
Favorable	22	35 ¹	96	85	14	12	132	39.9
Very favorable	23	24	60	60	10	9	93	28.1
Indifferent	15	9 ¹	15	20	2	3	32	9.7
Total responding	88	88	212	212	31	31	331	100.0
No number indicated	123	---	191	---	30	---	344	---
No response	43	---	20	---	1	---	64	---
Total questioned	254	---	423	---	62	---	739	---
About trail scooters:								
Unfavorable	120	127	311	307	51	48	482	87.6
Favorable or very favorable ²	15	14	34	33	3	5	52	9.5
Indifferent	10	4 ¹	5	10	1	2	16	2.9
Total responding	145	145	350	350	55	55	550	100.0
No number indicated	67	---	57	---	7	---	131	---
No response	42	---	16	---	---	---	58	---
Total questioned	254	---	423	---	62	---	739	---

Note: "About hikers" chi-square = 31.88, 6 degrees of freedom, $0.001 > p$. "About horsemen" chi-square = 16.86, 6 degrees of freedom, $0.01 > p > 0.001$. "About trail scooters" chi-square = 13.52, 4 degrees of freedom, $0.01 > p > 0.001$.

¹ Cell contribution is 3.00 or more to total chi-square.

² Only five respondents were very favorable; therefore, the "favorable" and "very favorable" categories were combined.

Most respondents were favorable or very favorable in attitude toward meeting hikers. Those that were unfavorable, however, were most likely to be easy-access campers, as were those who were indifferent.

Nearly 70 percent of the respondents were also favorable or very favorable in attitude toward meeting horsemen. Again, those that were either unfavorable or indifferent were most likely to be easy-access campers.

The emphasis changes, however, in the attitude toward trail scooters (or motorcycles). Most campers in each camping style were unfavorable toward meeting trail scooters, and many provided valid examples of why they considered such mechanized equipment undesirable. Again, those who expressed indifference were most likely to be easy-access campers. Another likely measure of indifference is the category "no number indicated." Judged from this category, campers in the sample were considerably more eager to express an opinion about trail scooters than about hikers or horsemen.

Although all three groups had little affection for trail scooters, many of the respondents felt there should be some provision for scooter riders as long as they were kept separate from others. Increased awareness of such attitudes of recreational groups toward one another should permit recreational resource planners and managers to identify sources of potential tension and to minimize them by appropriate zoning.

Also of interest were the attitudes of the camping groups toward having campsites close or far away from others. As table 19 indicates, the participants in the three camping styles differ considerably in their desires for social closeness or apartness. The more primitive one's style of camping, the less he desires sharing the camping area with strangers. Remote campers apparently go camping to have close contact with members in their party and to avoid contact with other parties, whereas many easy-access campers apparently find part of the reward in camping to be the opportunity for meeting new people. On the other hand, nearly 25 percent of the easy-access campers in the sample preferred a campsite far away from other campsites. These variations in desires for social contact suggest that spatial arrangements of campsites should be equally varied if the many tastes in camping are to be adequately met.

Concluding discussion

This report is written for those concerned with the planning and management of wild-land resources for recreational areas. Some selected findings from a camper survey made on the Three Sisters and Lake of the Woods areas in Oregon are presented, including details about ages, family size, economic position, and attitudes of the participants in three different camping styles. Many of the findings from the study tend to confirm some popular speculative assumptions. Hopefully, this report will stimulate further studies that will add greater clarity and substance to these findings. Meanwhile, this study reveals some of the complexities of an important segment of the wild-land recreational public. Such knowledge underlines the need to meet existing human diversity with variation rather than standardization in recreational opportunities.

Table 19. — Number of respondents observed and expected, by campsite preference and camping style

Campsite preference	Camping style							
	Easy access		Combination		Remote		Total	
	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Number expected	Number observed	Percent observed
Far away	49	98 ¹	199	161 ¹	38	27 ¹	286	46.8
Near a few others	103	69 ¹	91	113 ¹	7	19 ¹	201	32.9
Where can visit and talk	23	15 ¹	16	24	4	4	43	7.0
Don't care	34	27	38	46	9	8	81	13.3
Total usable	209	209	344	344	58	58	611	100.0
More than one checked	41	---	75	---	4	---	120	---
No response	4	---	5	---	0	---	9	---
Total questioned	254	---	424	---	62	---	740	---

Note: Chi-square = 76.82, 6 degrees of freedom, 0.001 > p.

¹Cell contribution is 3.00 or more to total chi-square.

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Appendix

RELEVANT EXCERPTS FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Forest Recreation Census — 1962

If you are not head of family
check here and return.

I. CAMPING PATTERNS

1. Please give the number and kinds of camping trips you have made in the past five years.

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
a. How many trips when you camped in an auto campground(s)?
b. How many trips when you camped while on a hiking or pack trip?

2. To what extent did your parents take you on camping trips?

	Never	Occasionally	Frequently	Don't Know
Husband (or Father)				
a. on hiking or canoe trip	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. in auto campground	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. other (please describe)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

.....
.....

Wife (or Mother)

a. on hiking or canoe trip	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. in auto campground	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. other (please describe)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

.....
.....

3. What was the earliest age at which you remember enjoying the out-of-doors? (camping, hiking, etc.) Where was this? (family farm, scout camp, vacant lot, etc. — please describe)

.....

II. CAMPING ATTITUDES

2. How many of the following, in groups of one or more could you meet or pass in a day and still have an enjoyable experience?

Hikers, Horseback Riders,
 Trail Scooters, Other campers

3. When you choose a campsite do you most prefer one . . .

- a. Which is far away from other campers
 b. With a few other campers around
 c. Where one can visit and talk with other campers
 d. Don't care — either way

III. GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Who is completing this form? Husband (or Father)
 Wife (or mother), Both

2. Ages of children in your family: Have no children
 Girls Boys

3. Your age, Spouse's age

4. What was the last year of school completed. (Please circle)

	Elementary School	High School	College
Husband	8 (or less)	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 (or more)
His Father	8 (or less)	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 (or more)
Wife	8 (or less)	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 (or more)
Her Father	8 (or less)	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 (or more)

5. What is (or was) their main occupation (what kind of job do they do)?

Husband (or Father)

His Father

Wife (or Mother)

Her Father

6. Where did each spend most of life before age 18? (Please check the appropriate box for each person.)

		Small town 5,000 or less	Small city 5,000- 50,000	Large city 50,000 or more	Suburb— within 15 miles of large city
Husband	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
His Father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wife	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Her Father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Which category comes closest to representing your total family income before taxes? (Please check most appropriate category.)

- a. \$3,000 or under b. \$3,001-\$5,999 c. \$6,000-8,999
 d. \$9,000-11,999 e. \$12,000-14,999 f. \$15,000 or more

12. On the average, in recent years, how many week(s) have you spent vacationing?

.....

Burch, William R., Jr., and Wenger, Wiley D., Jr.

1967. The social characteristics of participants in three styles of family camping. U.S. Forest Serv. Res. Pap. PNW-48, 29 pp., illus.

Written for those concerned with the planning and management of wild-land resources for recreational areas. Some selected findings from a camper survey made on the Three Sisters and Lake of the Woods areas in Oregon are presented, including details about ages, family size, economic position, and attitudes of the participants in three different camping styles.

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The FOREST SERVICE of the U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.

